



● Tauras captain Genute Mankute with the national cup.
● A scene from the SKIF — Tauras final game.
Photos by Pyotr Sergiyev



TAURAS ON TOP

Slavut Tauras, who recently placed third in the national women's field hockey championship, have won their first ever national cup, beating silver medallists Moscow SKIF, 10-7, on Sunday in Moscow (regulation and extra time ended in a 1-1 draw and Tauras ultimately won 9-0 on penalties).

The game wrapped up the field hockey season in this country.

All the club's players were trained in the republic. Most of them work at the television plant. For instance, 20-year-old club captain Genute Mankute is a top-notch radio assembler. Many of the girls study at a teacher training college. Attacker Angcia Maldanite, Master of Sport international class, goalkeeper Svetlana Mankeviciute and young forward Siga Kanabriene are now on the Soviet national team.

Soviet runners second

The USSR placed second in the fleet of a series of big athletic events of this year — the women's world 15 km championship at Gateshead, England.



CAC beat Kunisevo, also a Moscow club, 20-19, at the start of the national handball championship.
Photo by Svetlana Proskurov

New parachute records

American Judy Saint-Eller placed second with 49.25 while Carol Bradford of England was third in 49.59. Lyudmila Matveyeva of the USSR came fourth with 50.28.

Altogether 82 runners from over 30 countries attended the event.

KIEV DYNAMO SAFELY IN LEAD

Kiev Dynamo have made another step towards the national football title by beating Yerevan Ararat, 4-0. Now they have more wins — 19 — and the lead leaves 4.

Having bowed to Moscow Dynamo 0-2 in the latest round, Moscow Spartak will have difficulty taking any awards.

Minsk Dynamo defeated Rovno-Don CAC 3-0 to take third position.

In all 23 goals were scored in the round, with 16 netted by the hosts.

Dnepropetrovsk Dnepro striker Oleg Protasov has already scored 28 goals, more than either player in the championship. His teammate Oleg Taras is second with 13 goals.

CHALLENGERS DRAWING CLOSE

Gari Kasparov is leading Anatoly Karpov 11.5 to 9.5 after 21 games in their world title match.

The latest game tied even though nearly all experts were convinced that the challenger could hope for a win, at least if he enjoyed considerable initiative.

Indeed, the position in the adjourned game, at first glance, clearly favoured Kasparov. In any case, Karpov's pieces had evident lack of room for manoeuvre and seemed unable to check the advance of White pawns.

But hardly had the game resumed and the Grandmasters started analysing it in "their" room on the upper floor of the Moscow Tchaikovsky Concert Hall that the opponents agreed to a draw on the stage.

This was clearly a bolt from the blue, even seasoned specialists were flabbergasted. It is incredible they have agreed to share a point just after three moves, they kept wondering.

Even though play continued for less than an hour, prior to it the opponents had spent a whole sleepless night analysing the position before the game was adjourned.

There are three more games

Chess for unity

Meanwhile the top players emerged in the challenge tournament in the French city of Montpellier. Raifel Vaynshteyn, Andrei Sokolov and Afer Yudov, all of the USSR, shared first place with 10 points each. If Mikhail Tal (also of the USSR) beats Dutchman Jan Timman in an additional game (they shared fourth with 8.5 each) one could say the title will remain in the Soviet Union after 1984.

Viktor Barenboim, chess editor

contemporary world is urgently demands that on a broad basis, of the entire society of the American, regardless of political convictions, colour and race, said the Co-Chairman of US Peace Council, Professor Solomon. Should this be achieved, he said, we can bring powerful pressure on the Reagan administration and make it take real steps to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on halting the arms race on Earth and preventing it from going into outer space.

Willy Brandt: new of detente possible

The second-leg takes place in Vienna on November 16.

The cup holders will enter in Italy in February.

Photo by Konstantin Abdrashitov

The next issue of "MNI" No. 85 will appear on November 12, 1985.

FACTS and EVENTS

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PROBLEM OF MIDDLE EAST SETTLEMENT

New York. The Middle East conflict can only be settled by taking account of all the aspects of that problem and with participation of all interested sides, said the UN Secretary-General Parc de Cuellar. In his report on the situation in the Middle East, he noted the universal approval which was given to Security Council Resolution 242 containing two major principles for a settlement — withdrawal of the Israeli troops from occupied Arab lands, and respect and recognition for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political

independence of each state in the region, and also of their right to live in peace and have safe and recognized borders.

Any settlement must contain a satisfactory solution of the Palestinian problem based on an recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination. The UN Secretary-General stressed that support from the world's leading powers, including the Soviet Union and the United States, was essential for any lasting settlement in the region.

Tasks of the revolution

Kabul. An extended emergency meeting has been held here by the Revolutionary Council, active party members and state figures, representatives of the armed forces, the National Patriotic Front, and other public organizations of Afghanistan. The Chairman of the Revolutionary Council, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal read out the theses about the national democratic character of the revolution and its pressing tasks in the present-day situation.

Among other things, he stressed that the essence of state power in Afghanistan is conditioned by the national democratic character of the revolution. This power provides for broad participation of representatives of all social groups and strata of the population in government and in the political, cultural and economic life of the country. The theses state that the fundamental principles of the Dem-

ocratic Republic of Afghanistan

and the entire system of life ensure respect and protection for Islam, guarantee complete freedom of administering religious rites.

The theses stress the decisive role of the army in the defense of the revolutionary people against the armed aggression of imperialism and its lackeys.

In order to defend the sovereignty, the territorial integrity and national independence of the country from all outside interference the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was forced to apply, on the basis of international law, to the Soviet Union which gave us timely assistance. Our state reaffirms with renewed vigour that the limited contingent of Soviet troops will be withdrawn from Afghanistan as soon as the armed intervention completely ceases and guarantees are provided that it will not be resumed, noted Babrak Karmal.

Willy Brandt: of detente is

(Continued from page 1) the arms race, particularly in the race in nuclear weapons.

The Social Democratic Party of Germany is studying the possibility of moving into a new stage of detente which confirms

the fundamental principles of the Dem-

ocratic Republic of Afghani-

stan.

new stage possible

ed its vitality in the '70s, Willy Brandt said, adding that the working hypothesis for this stage is based on the need for the United States and the Soviet Union to find ways and means of limiting armaments.

VIEWPOINT

Nikolai ZABORIN

SHEER TERRORISM

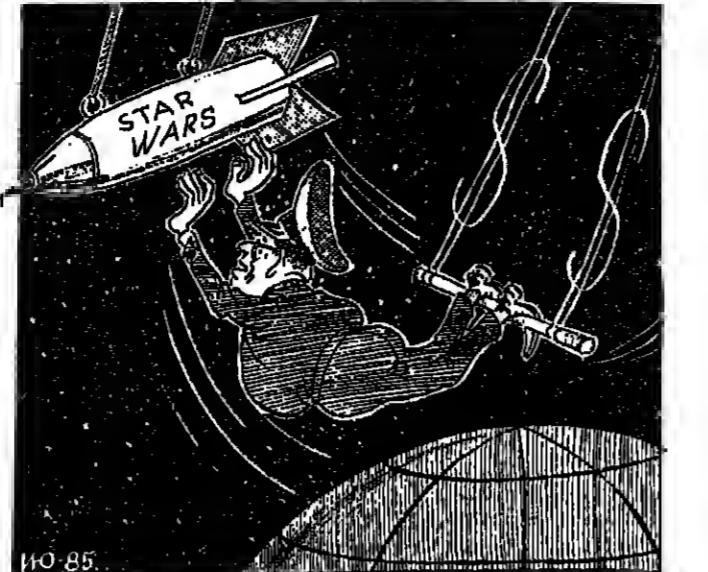
"Lynching", long predicted by American racists, is gradually becoming a thing of the past—but, it seems, only within the boundaries of the US. This is because Washington's foreign policy bears a striking resemblance to that practice, the only difference being that its targets now are whole countries and peoples.

A telling testimonial to this are the unceasing US provocations against Libya. Thus "The Washington Post" reported in early November that President Reagan had approved a new CIA plan to erode the Libyan regime to ultimately topple the government of Muammar al-Gaddafi. Even though the paper claimed that the idea of murdering the Libyan leader was not planned, some Congressmen questioned that and demanded that the President provide a written confirmation of it. But apart from that, the exposure caused much stir in the US itself and in many other countries. Angered by the lack of top-classified information, President Reagan ordered that the culprit be found and punished, while Libya quite rightly complained to the UN Security Council.

America's anti-Libyan campaign sharply intensified with the advent to power of the Reagan administration, which declared a virtual war on Tripoli, in order to justify its arbitrariness. The White House branded Tripoli as an accomplice in international terrorism, and moved the provocation machine into top gear.

This first attack failed, yet other and more vicious ones followed soon. According to the American press, several attempts were made. In the past few years to topple the Gaddafi regime. The latest was made this past May, and the main part in it was allotted to a group of Libyan dissident agents.

Already in the spring of 1985 the US expelled a group of Libyan diplomats. Soon after that came the first reports of CIA subversive plans against Libya.



A risky start...

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

Provocation at the UN

New York. American Israeli monads made a scantly provocative speech at the UN, holding a seminar in New York headquarters this anniversary. In fact it was a political gathering organized by raid attacks against the UN and its representatives in the name of the world community. Immediate goal of it was to credit a resolution adopted by the General Assembly in 1970 in which the international community defined racism as a form of racism. Washington was most active in this process, delegating a whole group of high-placed administration Congress people to participate in it. The US president also had his hand in it in a message to the "conference" threatening an impulsive action if the current US administration "removes" from the UN the resolution which neither Washington nor Aviv.

US policy in the south of Africa, the document stresses, by no means helps a peaceful settlement of the region's problems. The so-called "constructive cooperation" with the South African regime aims to erode democracy and peace on the continent. The unbridled arms race and aggression against independent and sovereign states is the real threat to peace, which comes from the Pretoria regime and its protectors. The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA—Workers' Party thinks that the US and other Western powers should take mandatory economic sanctions against Pretoria and force the racists to implement UN resolutions on the south of Africa.

The delegates have adopted a programme of action and a budget of the organization for the next two years. The programme is aimed at seeking support in the solution by any kind of the global problems such as safeguarding peace, eradication of racism and apartheid, elimination of illiteracy and establishment of the new world economic and information order.

The session mapped out measures to improve the UN's structure and raise its efficiency and elected new governing bodies. An overwhelming majority of the delegations showed the will to take concerted action and arrived at mutually acceptable solutions. Some delegations such as Britain, tried to put an obstructive proposal to amend the UN's budget, but a new propaganda drive is to create a situation for unleashing new aggression in southern Africa and return to the puppet regime in Mozambique and Angola, which was forced to defensive measures in the interest of the Great.

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Round the Soviet Union

RESTORERS IN KIEV, THE UKRAINIAN CAPITAL, HAVE BROUGHT BACK TO THEIR PRISTINE BEAUTY MIKHAIL VRUBEL'S MURALS PAINTED IN THE INTERIOR OF KIRILLOVSKAYA CHURCH, A MUSEUM-RESERVE. The paintings were made one hundred years ago when as a young artist, Vrubel was in charge of restoration work on 12th-century frescoes. They are regarded as the best samples of the monumental art of the past century.

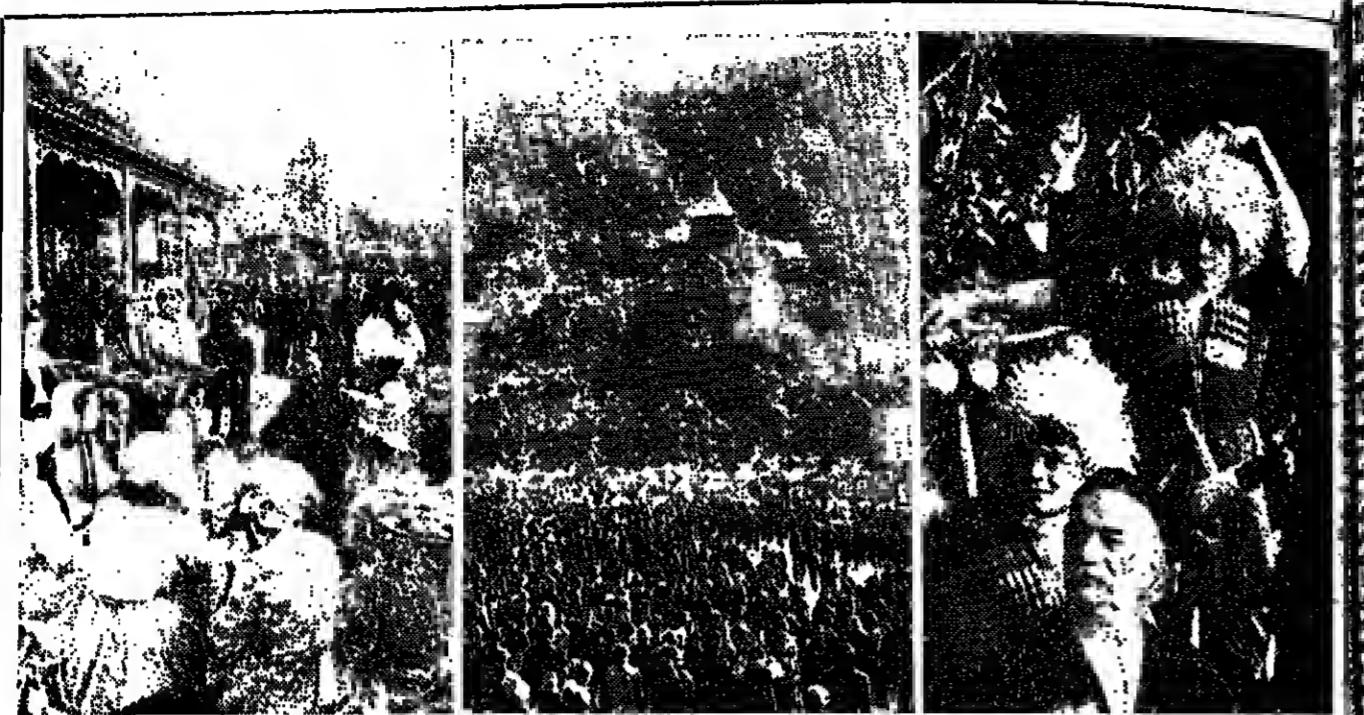
BEAMS OF FUNDAMENTAL ACCELERATOR PARTICLES WITH TREMENDOUS SPEEDS AND ENERGIES HAVE COME IN HANDY IN STEEL AND TEXTILE MILLS, CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES AND IN WALL-PAINTING OPERATIONS. New areas in the use of radiation technologies which can lead to revolutionary changes in industry, agriculture and medicine were discussed at a recent All-Union conference on the use of charged particles. The conference, held in Leningrad, was attended by both Soviet engineers and scientists and also their colleagues from the CMEA countries.

THE FIRST BATCH OF REINDEER HORNS PROCURED ON THE TAIMYR FARMS HAS BEEN SENT TO PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES. BY THE EXTREME NORTH AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Fresh unsoiled horns of animals yield valuable medicinal preparations no less effective than the famous panaceum obtained from the horns of Siberian stag, Manchurian deer, and spotted deer.

ZIL autoworks being reconstructed

The reconstruction which has started at the Moscow ZIL autoworks aims at switching the production lines to the assembling of a new variety of diesel trucks.

The new cars to start coming off the conveyor after fundamental reconstruction will be fitted with diesel 185 hp engines designed in the USSR. Accord-



TBILISOBIA

area of a Ukrainian company, Bukovina, attracted numerous auditors with their art.

Masters of popular applied art also displayed their craftsmanship.

One of the city squares became extremely picturesque: wider bazaars overflowing with grapes, scarlet bunches of pepper, amber corn-cobs, rosy apples — all these gave the festival an incomparable colouring.

By tradition, no festival goes without tasty treats like shashlik, kachapuri.

In the evening a youth ball in Republic Square climaxed the festival. Significantly, on this day the inhabitants of the Georgian capital elect their honourable citizens. This time they elected Tita Rustashvili, a team leader of farmers, Nalaya Burmistrova, an actress, Shota Kavashvili, an architect, and Otar Taktakishvili, a composer.

The festival took place in the centre of the recently restored ancient blocks adjoining the Kura River.

Songs in various languages were heard from a stega built on a Holming ramp to the middle of the river. Performing were Georgian ensembles, Orela and Iveria, the Sveshnikov boys' choir from Moscow and a Lithuanian folk ensemble. On the river embankment danc-

ing.

Let in the night the Tbilisoba festival subsided, leaving the city and its dwellers on the threshold of new deeds and tests.

Marina AMAROVA

The reconstruction of the ZIL autoworks, one of the biggest in this country, is being done without stopping production lines. The number of cars manufactured does not reduce as new equipment is being installed in the shops. The new technology enables the plant to switch rapidly the production of one type of car to another. The production of cars will substantially grow without increasing the number of workers, which is very important bearing in mind the current shortages of labour in the country.

ing to estimates by specialists, the new engines is less toxic and reduces fuel consumption by 25 per cent or 40 when working as part of a car train. Maintenance of the truck is made easier. The production of cars will substantially grow without increasing the number of workers, which is very important bearing in mind the current shortages of labour in the country.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

THEY WERE PEOPLE OF SPECIAL CHARACTER

You belong to the generation whose green years coincided with the triumph of the Great Socialist Revolution. What specific feature would you note in the character of the generation which took part in it? ZILVESTRA puts this question to one of the country's oldest film makers, Yevgeny Gabrilovich. Films based on his scripts — "Maslenka", "Monologue", "The Communist", and "The Beginning" — have become classics of the Soviet cinema and won worldwide recognition.

I would mention faithfulness to the idea. In those years I was a youth but I knew many revolutionaries and felt that they were people of a special type. Of course, they were not all different people but they were united by two main factors — loyalty to their convictions and readiness to sacrifice their lives for that. Later I worked for a long time as a special correspondent of "Tsvetka" and often met with people of this generation as a correspondent. Years passed, writes Gabrilovich, but they believed in the triumph of the idea of the Revolution with the same enthusiasm as before. Life continued to put before them many new economic, moral and everyday problems. Many of their judgements lost their previous straightforwardness. Their ideas became closer to man's nature, found their reflection in people's lives and in genuine life con-

cepts. It was difficult and very responsible for people of literature and the arts to reflect this process in their works. The main and best feature of the revolutionary period of those days was the masses of people in their victories and defeats.

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THERMOMETER FOR VENUS

When the Soviet interplanetary spacecraft Vega I heading for the Halleys comet had approached Venus close enough a descending apparatus was separated from it. Immediately after entering the orange skies of the planet a probe balloon with a radio transmitter and a set of scientific instruments attached to its cord. The instrument's payload included, among other things, a thermometer (developed by the Lvov Polytechnic Institute) capable of measurements within a range from -30° to +500°C, writes B. I. Sloboda, Head of the Information and Measuring Equipment Center, in an article carried by PRAVDA UKRAINY. The tasks which faced our scientists and designers were extremely complicated. In the first place, the dynamic acceleration during the flight was exceptionally high. Second, temperature on the surface of Venus may be as high as 450°C. Despite all this our equipment has survived the test and transmitted extremely valuable information about Venus.

TAMING OF MUDFLOWS

PRAVDA KAZAKHSTANA writes that the valley of the Chilik River was recently threatened by a terrible lake located at an altitude of 3.5 km in the Aksu-Tau mountains surrounding the capital of Kazakhstan. As a result of summer heat and ice melting the lake has accumulated 0.5 million cubic metres of water. The whole of this water could have been splashed out by the approaching gigantic glacier with a mass of about 1,000 million cubic metres. But the disaster was circumvented. Therefore, the pages of any book by a modern engineer should not be a field for stylistic exercises — the possible opportunity for the author's self-expression. The books should naturally proceed from our life, this is the duty of those who were brave enough to put the pen to help the truth of life settle firmly in people's books.

UNAID AFGHANISTAN

Soviet Government is to send a large contingent of medical workers to Afghanistan. Four thousand doses of live vaccine against smallpox will be sent to the disease in that

parts of infectious disease

in the country's difficult

position resulting from the

war being waged

in that independent state.

Soviet Union regularly

provides medical assistance

to Afghanistan with chole-

small-pox vaccines as

well as

and tuberculosis

drugs, said Kennedy Orlov,

Member of the USSR Foreign

Organization, Medex-

the health assistance to

is not limited to

of medical

and medical

ENTERTAINMENT

Young Siberians honoured with Stradivari violins

Another Stradivari violin made by a famous Italian master, has been sent from the USSR State Collection to Maxim Vengerov, an 11-year-old pupil of the Novosibirsk secondary music school. He won the right to play the unique musical instrument after his triumph at the Wleniowski International Violin Contest held in Poland. Maxim Vengerov won the admiration of audiences with magnificent virtuosity and unique technique unusual for such a young age.

Maxim repeated the success of another Novosibirsk schoolboy Vadim Repin, who won the same contest three years earlier and was honoured to play the Stradivari violin. Both are members of a violin class headed by Zakhary Bron.

At the beginning of 1986 youthful musicians will play before Muscovites and Leningraders. Vadim will later perform in West Germany while Maxim will tour Poland.

• Vadim Repin and Maxim Vengerov.



PROFILES

FAZIL ISKANDER



you, however, are affiliated to the poetry section of the Writers' Union. How did it happen? A.: I joined the Writers' Union as a poet. Long before my first prose book "The Forbidden Fruit" came out, I had published 5 books of poetry both here in Moscow and in Sukhumi (the capital of Abkhazia). Even today poetry continues to be of great importance for me not just as a hobby of my youth. Sovetskij Piatok Publishers are soon to put out a new book of my poetry.

Q.: An author's task is to reflect on his writings. You have written so much about your active Abkhazia, where you spent your childhood, and to be more exact, about a particular place — Chegum. Does it exist in reality? And is it still Chegum?

A.: Chegum is a belt village and belt town. At any rate it is hard to make out what you invent and what you take from your own personal experiences in order to create a character.

I am still fascinated with this character Chik, and I am now busy writing another story about him.

Fazil Iskander is both a child and a wise man. The same goes for his books and life. His playfulness is what makes a child and a wise man akin to each other. Sir irony appears to be that very magic crystal with the help of which Iskander creates a unique world of his own in his books. Iskander's laughter has all possible shades — ranging from sad and pensive humour in "The Sea Scorpion" to the gay, care-free ooze in his stories about Chik, his friends and close ones.

In his "Confessions of Capricious" his humour tends to turn into sarcasm. It is merciless towards stupidity, falsehood, and compleecosity. But his laughter is completely devoid of cruelty, for the writer is really fond of people.

Q.: What is your main subject-matter?

A.: Nostalgia. It is the basis of my ideal, I think. That is where Chegum is derived from — a land of good, kind-hearted people.

Nikolai NAZAROV

New ballet workshop

ment, rare expressiveness and plasticity.

Light and portable settings will make it possible for the dancers to perform not only at their home-theatre (17 Pushkinaya Street) but also appear at Moscow houses of culture, clubs and colleges.

This season the workshop will present another premiere — "An Evening of Classical and Modern Choreography".

Igor KAZENIN

We shall present small, experimental productions and make tireless quests, he says. Some of our small ballets will possibly become part of full productions. At the workshop youthful dancers may take up leading parts and thus show their worth. I think that every performance will produce new names.

This was recently confirmed by the debut of youthful and promising Svetlana Pashchenko — the discovery of the season. With brilliant grace and grace she dances Susanne in the ballet "Bravo, Figaro!".

At the workshop youthful dancers perform side by side with noted artists who display new facets of their talent. For example, Vladimir Kirillov has appeared in quite a different line — that of a character dancer — creating an extremely funny image of Don Basilio in the production "Bravo, Figaro!". Yelena Ivanova used to dance minor character parts, but in the ballet "Bach and Nine Tunes" the ballerina displayed outstanding tempre-

ment and belt technique. At any rate it is hard to make out what you invent and what you take from your own personal experiences in order to create a character.

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Nikolai NAZAROV



• A scene from the ballet "Bravo, Figaro!". Photos by Andrey Stepanov

WHAT'S ON!

November 12-15

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses, Bolshoi Theatre performances: 12 — Glazkov, "Little Princes" (ballet). 13 — Puccini, "Madame Butterfly" (opera). 15 — Concerts.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 12 — Tchekhovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera). 13 — Molchanov, "Mechet" (ballet). 14 — Buzet, "Carmen" (opera). 15 — Adem, "Giselle" (ballet).

Saints-Petersburg and Nemyrovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinaya St.), 13 — Double-bill: Schubert, "Evening Dances"; Smetana, "Bartered Bride" (ballets). 14 — Khrenikov, "The Little Golden Calf" (opera). 15 — Double-bill: Rossini, "Bravo, Figaro!"; Pizzolla, and Bach, "Bach and Nine Tunes" (ballets).

She and He (Hungary).

A psychological drama about the love of a 30-year-old woman.

Chorus: "Zaryadye" (1 Moscow Vozrozhdeniya Embankment). Moscow Philharmonic Nogina.

Central Concert Hall, Sverdlov Hotel building (1 L. M. Tolstoy St.), 13, 14 — Evening of ballets: "Vyschegodskaya" (ballet). 14 — Kirov, "Kovcheg" and Moyeteyev, "Velery" (ballets).

Lenin Central Stadium-Druzhba Sports Gym (Luzhniki), 12-13 — Dialog.

FILMS

The Most Charming and Attractive (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).

A lyrical comedy solving serious problems. The main

BUSINESS

Soviet licences in USA

Thousands of operations, restoring eyesight and many Soviet and foreign patients, have been performed at the Moscow Research Institute of Eye Microsurgery. Its staff headed by Svetlana Tret'yakov has developed a method of operating on the eye, to correct strabismus and cataract. A new method of implanting a special crystalline lens, the eye of short-sightedness and glaucoma, has been created and is being developed alongside with unique medical instruments and special equipment in 20 countries, including the USA and Japan.

The programme to be shown commemorates the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 40th anniversary of the Victory over fascism. Visitors will have the chance to see other exhibits as well. "Decorative Art in the USSR" will be shown in Moscow, "Soviet Political Power" — in Prichin, "The Art of Plekhanov" — in Bankev, Bytika.

Performances by leading artistic collectives and performers will be held within the framework of the Days. The stage of Prague's National Theatre will be placed at the disposal of a ballet group from the USSR. The home-theatre (17 Pushkinaya Street) but also appear at Moscow houses of culture, clubs and colleges.

This season the workshop will present another premiere — "An Evening of Classical and Modern Choreography".

Igor KAZENIN

Two one-act ballets — "Bravo, Figaro!" by Rossini and "Bach and Nine Tunes" by Pizzolla, premièred recently at the Stanislavsky and Nemyrovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre, marked the formation of an experimental youth workshop of the theatre's ballet company. Its founder is the new chief choreographer of the theatre Dmity Biryukov.

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